THE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL. Washington, Jan. 17 .- The members of the National Republican Committee met this morning in a parlor of the Arlington Hotel, the following being

present: Alabama—Paul Strobach, New-Jersey—George A. Hal-California—John F. Miller, 8ey. Connecticut—Marsnall Jew-New-York—Richard A. El-Delaware-Christian Feb-North Carolina-W. P. Can-

ell, mer, Grolina—W. P. Canliger.
Georgia—J. B. Devereaux, Georgia—J. B. Devereaux, Glimois—John A. Logan, Indiana—John C. New, Gowa—John S. Rumeles, Kansas—John A. Martin, Kentucky—L. S. Howlett, Louisiana—W. P. Kellogs, Florida—Dr. Hieks, Maine—Wm. P. Frye, Maryland—James A. Garry, Wisconsn—Elliu Enos, Minesota—W. D. Washburn, Mississippi—G. C. McKee, Missouri—C. I Filley, Nebraska—E. K. Valentine, New-Hampshire—William E. Chandler,

MR. DORSEY'S SUCCESSOR. Mr. Jewell, of Connecticut, occupied the chair. He presented to the committee the resignation of Mr. Dor-sey as Secretary and it was accepted.

George W. Hooker, of Vermont, was then nominated as secretary by Mr. Enos, of Wisconsin, and John A. Martin, of Kansas, by Mr. Pierce, of Rhode Island. Mr. Hooker, however, declined the nomination; and then, on motion of Mr. Chandier, Mr. Martin, of Kansas, was

unanimously elected secretary.

On motion of Senator Logan the thanks of the com mittee were unanimously tendered to George W. Hooker, which he had discharged the duties of that office. PLANS FOR THE CHOICE OF DELEGATES.

The chairman then called for the report of the Special Committee appointed a year ago to present a plan for the choice of the delegates to the next National Republican William E. Chandler, chairman of the Special Commit

tee, stated that at a meeting last night it had been decided to submit to the full committee to-day a number of propositions to be voted on seriatim. They are as fol-

lows:

1. Shall the primary basis of the representation be two delegates for each Senator, and two delegates for each Representative in Congress!

2. Shall there be additional representation based either on the gross Republican vote for electors, or the Republican members of Congress!

3. Shall the additional representation be based on the gross Republican vote for electors!

4. Shall the additional representation be based on the Republican senators and Representatives in Congress!

5. Shall the additional representation, if based on members of Congress, be on those of the XLVIIth Congress or extend to the XLVIIth Congress!

6. Shall the additional delegates be three, two or one for each Congressman!

6. Shail the additional delegates be three, two or one for each Congressman i 7. Shail the State delegates be elected at a popular State Convention i 8. Shail the Republicans of each district have the option of choosing at a separate convention within the tion of choosing at a separate convention within the district or by a subdivision of the State Convention ? 9. Shall the State conventions be held not less than thirty nor more than sixty days before the National 10. Shall the district conventions beheld within the twenty days before the State Convention!

Mr. Chandler discussed them at some length. He believed it better to run the risk of having a convention of 1,400 delegates than to reduce the number. The trouble was not in the number of delegates but in the thousands with which delegates had been surrounded in all the national conventions from 1860 to 1880. He favored the idea of making the XLVIIth Congress the basis of representation and of having the district delegates chosen at conventions within each district. If not, they should be chosen by subdivisions of State conventions. He was of the decided opinion that all conventions should be held at least thirty days before the National Convention and within sixty days."

Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, inquired what plan was suggested for attesting elections of delegates.

Mr. Chandler said that that matter should be left to

the Republicans of the States and districts. He did not believe it well to anticipate contests.

Mr. Gary, of Maryland, inquired who were to determine whether the district delegates were to be elected

in the district conventions or in the State conventions. Mr. Chandler replied that that would be left for the determination of the Republicans of the district. It was a subject which (he thought) this committee could no Mr. Washburn, of Minnesota, thought there would be

less difficulty if this committee would lay down the rule and mark clearly and unmistakably what was expected of every State and district instead of leaving everything Mr. Chandler-How would you doit, in the absence of

knowledge as to the manner of organization !

Mr. Washburn-If it cannot be done, it shows that

there is a fatal weakness inherent in the scheme. Mr. Gary-We should leave no option at ail, but lay down clearly what is to be done

Mr. Chandler-I think it would be dangerous and impolitic for us to say who shall represent the Republicans of a State or district. The only safe way is to leave the

matter where it is Mr. Martin, of Kansas, a member of the sub-committee stated the views which be entertained as shown in the

plan proposed by him. MR. LOGAN'S SUBSTITUTE.

Senator Logan moved as a substitute for all the new propositions that the basis of representation shall rein as it has heretofore been. This plan, he said, was the theory on which Presidents were elected—except that Territories were included. There was no principle in the idea of having delegates chosen in proportion to the number of Republicans in a district. There might me advantage in it, but no principle. It would be like the tide, which ebbs and flows. There would be no stability in it. The State of New York would not at one time have half as many Republican delegates as it would have at another time. It was to him a perfectly astounding proposition. His honest opinion was that if the principle of the resolution adopted at the last National Convention were carried out the basis of reprecentation would not be changed.

ilt simply means equalization according to the districts of the United States. Nobody was going to be hurt by billowing the old system to stand, and somebody would be hurt if it were changed. Somebody would be dis-franchised to that extent, and heart-burnings and ill-feeling would be created. Every district, whether it bould or could not elect a Republican Presidential elector, was entitled to be represented at the National Republican Convention. In conclusion he modified his motion, making it: That the basis of representation shall be two delegates for each Senator, two delegates for each Representative in Congress, two delegates for pach Territors, and two delegates for allowing the old system to stand, and somebody would Representative in Congress, two delegates for rritory and two delegates for the District of

DIRECT REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE. Enos, of Wisconsin, moved to amend the substi tute by striking out the words " two delegates for each Senator." His proposition was simply to have district representation—fresh from the people. According to one of the plans proposed, there would be 1,400 dele-gates, with 1,400 alternates—a body of 2,800 men. No ordinary hall would held so many. According to his own proposition there would be about 666 delegates and as many alternates. This number he thought certainly large enough. He regarded his own proposition the genuine, true Democratic-Republican scheme

to get the real expression of the people. Mr. Lany, of Michigan, proposed a body consisting of tour delegates at large from each State, two from each Congressional district, and an additional district delegate for each Congressional district in which the last Republican candidate for President received a plurality of the votes cast within the counties composing such district; also two delegates from each Territory, and from the District of Columbia. He explained his views, stating that his proposition made no allowance on account of Republican Senators. He calculated that it would result in about a thousand delegates to the National Convention.

that it would result in about a thousand delegates to the National Convention.

Mr. Washburn, of Minnesots, thought that the Republican party was not in a condition just now to make any very radical mistake or any radical innovations. He thought a good deal about the matter, and was coming to the conclusion that it was hardly safe or wise to change the present basis of operations. He was therefore very much molined to vote for Senator Logan's proposition. He could see no wisdom in giving jucreused representation to States like Kansas and Minnesota that are overwhelmingly Republican and reducing the representation of States that are Democratic. On the whole, taking into consideration the temper of the country and of the party, he thought it mayise to entertain any innovation.

Mr. Mason, of West Virgina, made some remarks in the same vein, favoring Senator Logan's substitute.

Mr. Chandler suggested that Mr. Mason seemed to be in favor of increased representation for Republican states and yet opposed to giving it.

Mr. Mason repired that he was in favor of it, provided be could see a fair way of giving it.

Mr. Mason repired that he was in favor of it, provided to could see a fair way of giving it.
Mr. Chandler—You are in favor of it provided it can be accomplished!
Mr. Mason—Yes.
Mr. Chandler—Do you think a plan for doing it can be

trouble. If Penn-yivania had a convention of 2,000 men nobody would own that convention or complain that it was owned.

Mr. Devereaux, of Georgia, said he did not desire to press the claim of any particular Presidential candidate. There were no candidates now before the country; and therefore this was the time to settle this dispute.

Mr. Strobach, of Alabama, favored the Logan substitute. It would not be wrise fas Mr. Lincoin had said) to swap horses in crossing the stream. If they tried it in this crisis they might find that the stream which they were grossing was the SiVA.

this crisis they might find that the stream which they were prossing was the ctyx.

Mr. Pierce, of thode Island, also favored the Logan substitute. The oid plan has given general satisfaction, and under it the kepublican victories of the last twonty years and been won. He believed that within the next two years the local troubles which had operated against the Republicans in the late elections would have passed away. If Republicans shood right together they had as fair a probability of carrying the next Presidential election as they had had for the last eight years.

MR. MARTIN'S RESOLUTION. After further discussion Mr. Martin, of Kansas, offered a resolution that there shall be additional representation in the next National Republican Convention based either on the Republican vote for President or on the Re-

publican members of Congress.

Mr. Chandler made a speech in which he said that th Mr. Chandler made a speech in which he said that the question of defeat or success in the next Presidential election depended on whether the National Republican Convention would assemble under the old rotten borough system, or whether that system should be reformed. The trouble of allowing Democratic localities to indicate Republican nominations had long been recognized and had been growing. There was no intention of reducing the representation of southern Kepublicans. He hoped that the question would be fully discussed.

discussed.

Mr. Logan thought that his own proposition was a reasonable one, and did not think that the propositions to which it was a substitute were reasonable. If this committee were opposed to the old system it could say

Mr. Hicks, of Florida, protested against the South being goaded by a deprivation of its influence in the Republican National Convention.

Mr. Frye, of Maine, opposed the Logan substitute, being entirely satisfied that the old system was wrong, unjust and outrageous. There was not a State in the Union that elected its conventions on that or include.

not a State in the Union that elected its conventions on that principle.

Mr. Logan asked whether it would not be better to exclude Democratic States entirely from the Republican Convention than to increase Republican representation in Republican States and districts. They had as much right to do one as the oner.

Mr. Chandler replied to Mr. Logan and argued to show the fairness and propriety of the proposed change.

Mr. Logan asserted that the objection to the proposed change was that it distractions the Republicans of States and districts where Republicans were in the minority. That was not fair or politic or just. If Kentucky had 100,000 Republican votes, and Maine had 100,000 Republican votes, Kentucky would have, under the proposed plan, four delegates, in the National Republican Convention and Maine would have 20. That was injust and that was why he was against it.

and Mains would have 20. That was why he was against it.

Mr. Valentine, of Nebraska, suggested whether it would not be better to wipe out the Sonatorial re-presention entirely and couline it to the Congressional districts allowing one delegate for each district and an additional delegate for every 5,000 votes given in the district for James A. Gardeld. He favored either that plan or a continuance of the present plan—and he did not care

Washburne, of Minnesota, appealed to him not to do so as he thought there was more danger in making a change than in going on under the old plan.

Mr. Loran stated, however, that his motive was to allow those in favor of a change to see whether they could present anything which would meet the approval of the committee. If no such plan were presented then

e would renew his substitute. Mr. Lacy, of Michigan, offered the following resolu-

Mr. Lacy, of Michigan, offered the following resolu-tion:

"Resolved, That the number of delegates to the National Convention of 1884 be increased, and that said increase he so distributed as to be based upon Republican votes for President in 1830, or so as to increase the representa-tion of states or districts showing Republican puralities in the Presidential election of 1880 without decreasing the ratio of delegates assigned to any state or district under the last call."

Mr. Naw, of Indiana, opposed any change, and re-newed Senator Logan's motion as a substitute for it (re-

newed Senator Logan's motion is a substitute for it (re-taining the existing pian of representation. A member proposed that the voice should be kept secret; to which another amendment suggested that the voice even in executive session of the Scanic could not be kept secret. "Oh, yes," and Mr. Logan, "they can be, when they are not carried out by some 'est." [Laughter.] THE OLD METHOD RETAINED.

The vote was then taken on the substitute, and resuited-yeas 21, mays 17. So the present plan of repre-

sentation was retained. Mr. Chandler desired to have another testing of the ention, and suggested a recess till 7 o'clock. He inti rated that the motion had been carried by the votes of outhern and Territorial delegates. He wanted to have nother vote taken, and though that he had a partic pentacy right to light upon a vote on the original prop-

mentary right to think upon a vice of the signal proposition as amended.

Mr. Logan deprecated the silusion to Southern and Territorial members. They were all on an equality here.

Mr. Chandler defended as right to allude to the fact that the motion had been carried by Southern and Territorial votes. He simply wanted two or three records of

he votes.

The chairman decided that the vote should now be sken on the original motion as amended by the substione. The vote was again taken on the original motion as mended, and it was adopted—yeas 23, nays 15—as for

lows:
 Yeas-Messrs. Strobach, Miller, Devereaux, Logan,
New, Washburn, McKee, Filley, Valentine, Eimer, Canaday, Mitchell, Pieter, Yost, Lee, Mailoy, Mason, Enos,
Pettigrew, Luna, Carey, Howlett, Hicks-23.
 Nays-Messrs Jewell, Febiger, Runnels, Martin, Frye,
Gary, Ledge, Lacy, Chandler, Halsey, Cooper, Rule,
Hooker, Miner, Parvis-15.
 It now stands: That the mals of representation be two It now stands: That the easis of representation be two delegates for each Senator and two for each Representa-tive to Congress, and two delegates for each Territory and for the District of Columbia.

The committee then took a recess until 7:30.

METHOD OF CHOOSING DELEGATES. At the evening session Mr. Lodge, of Massachu made an effort to revive the question which had been decided to day, and moved to reconsider the vote adopting the Logan substitute. As he had not voted with the majority, his right to move to reconsider was not

The first six propositions having been disposed of by the adoption of the substitute, the seventh was taken up, as follows: "Shall the State delegates be elected at a popular delegate State Convention!" It was decided in the affirmative without debate and was also made to apply to the Territories and District of Columbia.

of Columbia.

The eighth proposition was: "Shall the Republicans of the various districts have the option of choosing delegates at separate conventions within the districts or by a subdivision of the State Convention into district con-

a suddivision of the State Convention into district conventions?

This gave rise to a long discussion, in which a great variety of views was presented. Finally the vote was taken, first on an amendment offered by Mr. McKee, of Missiasppi, that, in States where it has heretofore been the custom, district delegates to the National Convention may be elected by the delegates of the district, called together by authority of the State Committee. It was rejected.

Then the vote was taken on an amendment offered by Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, to add to the original proposition the words, "out all district delegates elected shall be accredited by the officers of such district conventions." This was agreed to, making the wasle proposition read:

"Besided, That the Republicans of the vari-

"Resolved. That the Republicans of the various Congressional districts shall have the option of encoding their delegates at separate conventions held within the district, or by subdivision of State conventions; but all district delegates selected shall be accredited by the officers of such district conventions."

selected shall be accredited by the officers of such district conventions."

Mr. McKee, of Massissippi, protested against forcing on the South the political methods of the North, and showed how impossible it was to get up district conventions in Mississippi.

Mr. Chandler said he had made the calculation that Mr. McKee and George B. Buchanan, and a dozen other Federal officers in Mississippi, would choose the eighteen delegates assigned to that State. He though they ought to oe satisfied with the prosent method.

Mr. McKee—So we are if you will only let us alone, [Laughter.]

[Laughter.]
The eighth proposition, as amended, was then agreed

The eighth proposition, as amended, was then agreed to.

The ninth proposition was: "Shall the State Conventions be also not less than thirty normore than sixty days before the National Convention!" It was agreed to without discussion. The tenth proposition was altered so as to read: "Where separate obstrict conventions are called in the districts, they shall be held within fifteen days before the State Convention." This was also agreed to, and it disposed of all the matters reported by the sub-committee.

Mr. Valentine, of Nebraska, moved to commit all the propositions to the sub-committee, with instructions to formulate a method and rule. Agreed to.

Mr. Chandier then offered the following resolution, which was adopted without discussion:

devised!

Mr. Mason—I am wholly unable to devise any fair and practicable plan.

Mr. Chandier Lea who was adopted without discression:

Mr. Chandier—You are for the law, but against its encorporation.

Mr. Chandier—You are for the law, but against its encorporation.

Mr. Chandier then offered the following resolution, which was adopted without discression:

Resolved. That the call of the next Republican National Convention shall be so broad and dibrat as to trivite the cooperation (without imposing any other test of feality of all citizens who are in favor of elevating and distribution in the states of Michigan or lows. Kentucky popular education to the masses of the people, would certainly not elect a Republican Presidential elector. While Michigan and Iowa would probably do so.

THE NEW-JERSEY ASSEMBLY.

THE SPEAKER ANNOUNCES THE COMMITTEES-A B CENTENNIAL TO BE COMMEMORATED,

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 17.-The Assembly seld two sessions to-day and adjourned until Monday evening. Speaker O'Connor announced his committees They were well received. The House Committees are as

Ways and Means-Forman, Chapman, Young and Sheldon.

Judiciary-Neighbour, Rich, Armitage, Gaston and
Parsone.

Agriculture and Agricultural College — Wildrick,
Smailey, studd. Goombe and Weaver.

Education—Armitage, Steijes, Chattle, Gill and Gaston Engrossed Bills-Jernee, Byrnes, Cronk, Cranmer and

Apple and Apple and Corporations—Clarke, Arbuckle, Jernee, Municipal Corporations—Clarke, Arbuckle, Jernee, Sheddon and Shields.

Militia—Arbuckle, Convery, Chapman, Sheldon and Cranmer. Claims and Pensions-Scott, Chattie, Harrigan, Bryant and Mills. Corporations-Freeman, Murphy, Burton, Cator and Young. Banks and Insurance—Ross, Arbuckle, Robbins, Hutch-

ison and Stafford.
Unfinished Business-Lilly, Lake, Flynn, Campbell and Lewis. Incidental Expenses-McLaughlin, Larrison, Hill, Bam ford and Cole. Stationery Flynn, Stelles, Murphy, Woodruff and Vauser. Riparian Rights-Van Bussum, Borton, Clarke, Lewi Revision of Laws-Rich, Neighbor, Van Bussum, Cator and Joukuss. Fisheries-Smalley, Budd, Ludian, Goodwin

Failroads and Canals-Stoney, Harrigan, Freeman, Lewis and Gill.

Electrons—Robbins, Hill, Stoney, Haines and Shields.

Missellaneous Business—channon, Wortendy &c, Larrison
Parsons and Mills. The Assembly Joint Committees are as follows:

Treasurer's Accounts—Borion, McLaughlin, Armitage, Internation and Gaston. State Prison—Convery, Forman, Shannon, Gill and Wasser. Public Printing-Hill, Flynn, Lake, Applegate and Hoffman. State Library-Chapman, Clarke, Neighbour, Shields Lewis. Public Buildings and Grounds-Byrnes, Van Bussum, Rent. Eamford, Mills.

cort, Eamford, Milis. Commerce and Navigation—Ludiam, Keily, Budd, bounts, Jenkius. Passet Bilts—Harrigan, Wildrick, Chattle, Cole. Camp-Federal Relations-Wortendyke, Jernee, Smalley aines, Campbell.
Sinking Fund—Cronk, Flynn, Rich, Cator, Woodruff
Soidiers Home—Murphy, Shannon, Stoney, Parsons

Reform School for Boys-Lake, Freeman, Byrnes, nodwin. Industrial School for Girls-Larrison, Convery, Por

A resolution was adopted reciting the fact that the first legislative assembly in New-Jersey convened on March 1, 1883, and providing for a joint committee suitably to commemorate the bi-centennial of the event Messrs. Neighbour, Hill and Cranmer were appointed by the Speaker, and a similar committee will be selected by the Benate. An address by Adjutant-General Stryker is suggested as one of the features of the occasion.

The Speaker appointed Mesars, Murphy, Flynn, Me Laughlin, Cator and Woodruff a special committee to consider proposed legislation to regulate the water supply of cities in northern New-Jersey. An extender debate occurred on a resolution to several thousand copies of the report of special committee on railroad taxation. It was special committee on railroad taxation. It was laid on the table. There was also much discussion ou a bill to permit Jersey City to issue bonds to redeem its water seeip. The flower adopted amendments to make the rate of interest on the proposed bonds a per consistent of 5, to limit the operations of the act to

feed cattle; to permit insurance companies against damage by lightning, storm, etc.; to re on the Newark Plank road by repealing and two of their acts; to require railroad comrecognize tickels as good notil used.

OBITUARY. HENRY KIP.

Henry Kip, one of the oldest citizens of Buffalo, and for a number of years vice-president of the United States Express Company, died at St. Luke's Hos pital yesterday in the sixty-sixth year of his age. Mr. Kip was born at Whitesborough, N. Y., January 2, 1816. When only two years old his father moved to Buffalo. Later, the son was sent to Dr. Poweil's school in Westerster County, where he remained till his twentieth year. On return-ing to Buffalo, Mr. Kip went into business with Robert Hollister in the wholesale grocery and drug trade. He afterward found a partnership with his brother-in-law Grosvenor Clark, in the dry-goods business In 1846 he married Charlotte M. Wells, daughter In 1846 he married Charlotte M.

of the late Dr. Richard Wells, of Canandsigna. When the United States Express Company was founded in 1854, Mr. Kip was one of its corporators. Since then he has filled the offices of director, general manager and vice-president. For several months he had been in health, and recently came to this city to be treated, staying at St. Luke's Hospital. He was attended by Drs. Alonzo Clark, Mahlon Sands and William H. Praper. After a consultation the physicians decided that an operation which had been anti-cipated would be impracticable. He remained in a very critical condition until yesterday, when his death

cipated would be impracticable. He remained in a very critical condition until yesterday, when his death occurred.

Mr. Kip was always a Republican in politics, but never held an office under the Government. He was a member of Trinity Church, in Buffalo, and has been identified with many benevolent institutions, both in his own city and in New-York. He was conceded by business men to be one of the best express managers in this country. Much of the success of the United states Express Company has been due to the active interest which he manifestated in all its affairs. In private and most unselfish in all his relations. He was brave, earnest self-controlled and universally esteemed.

Mrs. Kip died in 1872. Three sons, Henry Wells, William Fargo and Charles Hayden Kip survive the death of the father. The remains will be taken to Buffalo to-day in a special car attached to the 9 a. m. passenger train on the Eric road. Ex-lenator T. C. Platt, president of the United States Express Company, and Lucodor F. Woods, treasurer, accompanied by representatives from other express companies, will leave this city by the 6 p.m. train to-night to attend the functal, which occurs on Friday in Trinity Church in Enfalo. The interment will be at Forest Lawn Cemetery.

ROBERT FISH.

Robert Fish, the well-known yacht-builder died at his home in Pamrapo, N. J., yesterday, age seventy. Captain Fish was born in Front-st., in this city. He learned his trade in the yard of the life boat builder, Francis, at Bloomingdale. He went into business as a lifeboat builder. He gained fame on ac count of the success of the yacht Sappho, waich he re modelied. The Sappho outsailed the British yacht Cambria in races at Cowes. Provious to her being remodelied by Captain Fisa the Sappho had been unsuccessful, but his skill made her invincible. Among the other celebrated yachts modelied by Captain Fish were the Eva, Euchantress and Meteor. Since 1850 Captain Fish has lived to Panrapo, where he had a well-equipped shop for building saining craft. He leaves a widow, two dangaters and a son langaters and a son

ISABELLA SPROULL.

Isabella Sproull died on Tuesday evening at her residence, No. 156 East Fifty fifth-st., at the age of ninety-four. She was born in Warren-st. in 1788, and was the daughter of Samuel Sproull, who died in 1820. His coffin plate was found recently among the rules of the old post office on opening an old vault, which had before escaped the notice of the workmen. Miss Sprouli always lived in New-York, except a few months in Al bany with her brother, Major sproud. She resided for a time in Deyst, until the erection of the Frankin House compelled the family to move. She was never married, but lived with her sisters, Mrs. C. Dunning and Miss Sproul – the three forming inseparable companions. The sisters are both over eighty.

and would certainly do so if the country was carried out. The Republican state of the country was carried out. The Republican state of the country was carried out. The Republican state of the country was carried out. The Republican state of the country was the respective of the country of some plan that would recognize the respective of the country of some plan that would recognize the respective of the country of some plan that would recognize the respective of the country of some plan that would recognize the respective of the country of some plan that would recognize the respective of the country of some plan that would recognize the respective of the country, but the respective of the country, but the respective of the country, but representation of the respective of the country, but representation of the respective of the country, but representation of the respective of the respective of the country, but representation of the respective of the res

TRIBUNE correspondent asked him for his figures. He replied that they still needed some revision and explanation; although of course he had reached certain general results indicating an average reluction of about 28 to 30 per cent. Probably not three other men in the House are so well qualified as he to investigate that particular schedule, which after all is not one of the most complicated in the bill. This incident is also worth something as showing the proper estimate to be placed upon the atterances of those who undertake to criticise the bill either in general or as to particulars.

To-day, at the suggestion of Mr. Haskell, the

clerk and experts of the committee began computations to show the reduction or increase on each tem in the bill. It is reasonably explained that to give merely a statement of the average percentage of increase or reduction on the entire schedule does not fairly show what the committee has done. For example, coarse unbleached cotton cloth consumed in the United States is almost wholly of American manufacture. Only \$24,668 worth was imported last year. The present rate of duty on this kind of goods is 5 cents a square yard; the committee recommend a reduction to 212 cents-50 per cent of the specific rate. Bleached cotton of the same fineness valued at \$1,337,431 was imported last year, the rate of duty being 512 cents per square yard. The committee have reduced this rate to 312 cents per yard-37 per cent nearly. The duties collected on the two items amounted to \$12,716 and \$638,789 respectively. In the absence of any data showing the amount of each item consumed in the United States, the only basis for a comparison is of course the amount of duties collected on each; and it is at once apparent that 37 per cent in the one case makes a showing many times larger than 50 per cent in the other case. Of course, another question still re-mains. Will the reduction of 50 per cent be great enough to induce foreign competition, and thus affect prices? "It will at least check any tendency to extortion on the part of American manufacturers, replies a member of the Ways and Means Commit-

A member of the Committee, who spent consider able time canvassing among Republican Represen that he found a better state of feeling than he expected, and he thought that on the whole there was ground for encouragement. An Iowa Representative aid this afternoon that five and possibly six of the Representatives from that State-including Mr. Kasson-would oppose the bill and vote against it unless it should be very materially amended. Republican Representatives generally who favor the seasure shake their heads rather doubtfully, and speak discouragingly, when asked for their opinion of its prospects. When a caucus is spoken of some of them express the opinion that a number of West-ern Republicans will refuse to attend it or be bound by its action.

Many Republicans, and one or two Tariff Demo crats, believe that nearly all the Democratic Representatives will exert themselves to the utmost to defeat the passage of any bill whatever. The action of Mr. Randall, who "dodged" the vote on report of Mr. Rahdal, was a local and the foliation of the bill, is regarded as singular and by some as evidence of a sinster purpose; but then candidate Rahdail has managed to deelee prefty much every important vote at this secon. Some Democratis assert that Chairman Kelley, and perhaps other Reassert that Chairman Kelley, and perhaps other Republican members of the committee, do not at heart desire the passage of any tariff bill by this Congress. Some suspicion of the same sort may have inspired a remark by Chairman Hiscock to a Tennux correspondent to-day. He said: "I would like to have you telegraph to The Trinuxe that, beginning with next Taesday, the Wass and Means Committee can have four solid weeks in which to press the Tariff bill; at a pinch they may have five weeks, and we will held evening sessions if necessary to dispose of the appropriation bills." Messrs. Ryan and Blackburo, who were both present, heartily ascented to this. The latter remarked, haif seriously, that he thought "the Committee on Ways and Means and the United States ought to be abolished."

There have been many quiet conferences among Republicans to-day; and, as a result, a caucus of Republican representatives will probably be held after the adjournment of the House next Friday.

OPPOSITION TO TWO BILLS.

THE BONDED SPIRITS AND THE EDUCATIONAL BILL VIEWED WITH INCREASING DISPAYOR. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 .- The opponents of the Bonded Spirits bill were determined that it should not be brought before the House to-day, and as the Appropriations Committee were not ready to proceed with the Navy bill, it was decided to give the day to the consideration of the joint resolution providing for a new Commission to investigate the Venezuelan Claims and revise the awards of the former Commission, which created such a scandal some years ago. After a long discussion, which was necessarily a mere "threshing of old straw," the joint resolution was passed without a divi-The Appropriations Committee intend to press the consideration of the Navat bill to-morrow, and expect to have it through the House this week so that there will be a clear field for the Tariff bill

The opponents of the Bonded Spirits bill seem to be gaining strength daily despite the appeals of the representatives of the whiskey interest, who haunt the corridors of the Capitol and pervade the loboys of the hotels, and notwithstanding the argaments and energetic efforts of Commissioner Range, who has spared none of his powers of logic or persuasion in trying to win over to its support representatives who were set down as opposed to it. One of these said to-day that General Raum had sought an interview with him on the subject, "and," he continued, "Raum made out so strong a case that I confess it staggered me." The bill was originally reported by a unanimous vote of the Ways and Means. Committee; but at this time it could by no means command such a vote, and would be bitterly opposed by several members of that committee whose opinions regarding the measure have undergone a very decided change.

Considerable opposition is also cropping out in unexpected quarters to the Educational bill, which has been made a special order for Saturday next, has been made a special order for Saturday next, Representatives who are as hearty friends and supporters of common schools as can be found, have begun to question the wisdom of a \$10,000,000 yearly appropriation by the General Government to be controlled and distursed by State officers, mainly in the South. The fear that the money would be misspent affects some who recall how Arkansas, Mississippi and some other Southern States have wasted the proceeds of the public lands granted to them for the benefit of public schools, and the conditions prescribed by the bill will, they tear, be evaded as other conditions in the past have been. Despite the growing opposition to the Educational bill, however, it will doubtless pass the House by a handsome majority if a vote shall be reached. me majority if a vote shall be reached.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS IN BRIEF. WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 .- In the Senate totay Mr. Edmunds introduced by request a bill to provide for the appointment of a commission to investigate the subject of railroad transportation. Mr. Miller, of New-York, presented resolutions of the Maritime Association of New-York protesting against the transfer of the

revenue marine service to the Navy Department. The report of the Committee of Committee of the Agreed to.

In the House, Charles T. Doxly was sworn in as the Representative from the Ixth Indiana District, to succeed the late G. S. Orth. The unanimous report of the Committee or Elections was presented in favor of the claim of J. T. Cain to be admitted as a Delegate from the Territory of Utah, and Mr. Cain took the oath of office.

WORK OF CONGRESS COMMITTEES. Washington, Jan. 17 .- The House Committee on Commerce this morning interrogated several members of the Mississippi River Commission in regard the progress of the work, the expenditures thus far made, the amount which can be profitably expended during the next fiscal year, and other matters connected with the improvement of the Mississippi River and its tribularies.

At a meeting of the special Mississippi River Committee this morning, Captain John Cowden was cross-examined by Representative Thomas of Illinois on his

examined by Representative Thomas of Illinois on his outlet theory.

The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to day adopted the report of the sub-committee recommending the purchase of the house in Wassington in which President Lincoin died. The committee will report a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to purchase it at a case not exceeding \$12,000.

The Senate Finance Committee to-day began a hearing of Mr. H. N. Oliver, who, by invitation, appeared before them to justify the recommendations of the Tariff Commission in regard to the metal schedule. His statements to-day were continued chiefly to an explanation of the reasons way the commission made two classifications of Bessemer steel. The hearing will be continued to-morrow.

row.

The House Committee on Elections this morning sdepted the report of the sub-committee on the Jones-Shelley contest recommending that a select co mittee be sent to Alabama to investigate the alleged frauds in the election of Representative Shelley from the IVth Vatrict.

THE POST-OFFICE BILL IN THE SENATE. Washington, Jan. 17 .- In the Senate today, on motion of Mr. Plumb the Post-Office Appropriation bill, reported by him yesterday, was taken up. Mr. Plumb explained some of the features of the bill.
At the conclusion of Mr. Plumb's explanation the bill was considered, and the amendment striking out the House provision relating to the compensation to be paid to the Pacific Railroads for mail service, was agreed to. The paragraph appropriating \$185,000 "for necessary and special facilities on trunk lines" gave rise to

Mr. Maxey objected to the appropriation as discriminating unfairly against the rest of the country for the benefit of New-York City, and mainly for the benefit of the metropolitan press, so called. Mr. Butler said it was a mistake to say that the fast service bene fited only New-York for there was

fited only New-York for there was a fast mail to Charleston and Jacksonville which was of great benefit to that portion of the country. Mr. Maxey thought the people wast of the Misalsippi as well entitled as any others to these mail facilities, and unless the benefits of the system could be fairly distributed it ought to be discontinued entirely.

Mr. Butler agreed that the West was entitled to equal benefit with other portions of the country and said he would vote for any amendment that might be necessary to give it to them. As to the sanemout that the fast trains only carried the New-York papers, he did not believe it well founded, but even if they did no more than distribute those newspapers rapidly that no more than distribute those newspapers rapidly that wound be accomplishing a good deal, because the people of all parts of the country were always anxious to get the New-York papers. The debate having extended beyond New-York papers. The decate having extended beyong the morning hour, Mr. Morrill called for the regular order, the Tariff bill, which was had before the Senato Mr. Pinnib moved to postpone it in order to proceed with the Post-Office Appropriation bill. The motion was lost

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE. Washington, Jan. 17 .- The annual meeting of the National Board of Trade began at Willard's Hotel day. Frederick Fraley was elected president and Hamilton A. Hill secretary and treasurer. Resolutions were passed favoring the Lowell Bankruptey bill as it now stands in the Senate and urging its passage at the present session of Congress; in favor of a National Railcoad Commission to supervise all interstate raliroad traffic; and allowing masters of ships to bring their ves sels into port without incurring any charge for pilotage,

pon their passing the usual examination. Two committees were appointed, one of five members o consider the question of a postal telegraph, and one f three members to consider the question of a depart-ment of commerce as a branch of the national adminisration.
The annual reports of the secretary and treasurer were
end and accepted. The Board then adjourned until to
morrow, at which time the shipping question will be con

THE STAR ROUTE CASES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 .- The Grand Jury his morning returned an indictment against Frank II. Fall, charging him with cudeavoring to control the vote of juror Brown corruptly in the first Star Route trial. The subcontractor, Jaramillo, continued his testimony the Star Route trial to-day. He said he paid \$500 to se released from his subcontract with John Dorsey. Had never received any remitted fines. On cross-examination witness said he believed he could carry the mail in the arried the mail on the same route for Sanderson, who Dorsey. Sanderson's subcontract was put in evidence. It binds him to carry the mail on a fifty-four schedule for \$5,000 per annum. An alleged retreactive order made by Brairy, to pay the centractor for extra work, caused by the audition of a new station on the route from Garland to Parrott City, led to a long discussion. The court decided to admit the paper, which, he said, appeared to be an irregular order, made in violation of a statute, Inspection office clerk Callainan described the methods pursued in that office in making fines and remussions. The prosecution produced the record books of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General's office in support of their assertion that there had been no proceding order to luxify the alleged retrouctive order.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Second Lieutenant James B. Goe, 13th Infantry, now on leave of absence at Beliefontaine, Ohio, has been ordered to proceed to olumbus Barrneks, Ohlo, and report by letter to the ity for assignment to duty at that post.

The Superintendent General Recruiting Service will cause forty recruits to be prepared and forwarded under proper charge to Fort Omaha, Neo., for assignment to the 4th Infantry.

Commodore W. N. Jeffers, now abroad, who was

ordered on the 23d of last November to hold himself in readiness to command the Asiatic Station, relieving Rear-Admiral J. M. B. Clitz, will be unable to perform that buty on account of ill-health, and it will be necessary to duty on account of li-health, and it will be necessary to masign another officer to command that station. In all probability Rear-Admiral Andrew Bryson, now in this city as a member of a special examining board, will be selected to relieve Rear-Admiral Clitz.

Commander II. De II. Manney, who was yesterday in readmess for sen service, has been ordered to appear before the Retiring Board to be examined for retirement, as he is physically units for active duty.

Ensign Robert M. Doyle has been ordered to examination for promotion.

NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKS.

Washington, Jan. 17 .- The following is an abstract of reports made to the Controller of the Currency, showing the condition of the National banks in the ity of New-York, at the close of business on Saturday. December 30, 1882. Number of banks, 48:

Resources.

Loans and discounts.  Overtrafts U. S. bonds to secure circulation. U. S. bonds to secure deposits. U. S. bonds to secure deposits. U. S. bonds on hand. Other stocks, bonds and mortgages. Fue from other National banks. Fue from State banks and bankers. Real estate, furniture and fixtores. Current expenses and taxes paid. Premiums paid. Checks and other cash items. Exchanges for Clearing House. Bills of other National banks. Fractional currency.	\$237,243,344 54 20,830,150 00 820,000 00 1,681,850 00 12,611,241 17 21,161,685 56 3,197,892 18 10,576,722 22 274,936 78 202,853 77 3,321,958 86 2,889,876 00 42,265 84
Specie, viz   49.460,713.89	
Logal tender notes	50,591,831 69 14,193,610 00
U. S. certificates of deposit for logal-tender notes. Five per centredemption fund. Due from U. S. Trossurer.	1,655,000 00 935,448 50 740,817 85
Tota!	\$504,022,091.82
Capital stock paid in	\$50,356,000 00 \$8,087,600 30 9,150,742 68
National rank notes issued. 19,300.000 Amount on hand Amount on hand Amount on the handling State bank notice outstanding Dividends unpaid Certines cheesa Individual deposits. U. S. deposits Deposits of U. S. disburning editors Due to other National bank. Due to State banks and bankers	17,997,210 00 28,000 00 47,417 00 1,539,903 81 54,981,103 25 214,980,099 05 437,649 69 152,772 24 07,881,377 24 34,339,126 81
Total  Excess of reserve Proportion to nabilities, 26.1 per cent.	\$2,944,645 00

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION. Washington, Jan. 17 .- The annual meeting the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution was held to-day. Professor Baird, sec retary of the institution, presented a statement

of its financial condition, showing the receipts for the year 1882 to have been 807,435 52 and the expenditures \$37,788 07, leaving a balance on hand of \$29,637 45 available for the operations of the institution to the 1s; of next July. General Sherman presented the annual report of the Executive Committee, which was adopted. Executive Committee, which was adopted.

Professor Baird presented his annual report of the operations of the Institution for 1882, which was ordered to be transmitted to Coursess.

The secretary called attention to a bill now before the House for the granton of an additional building to ac-

commodate the museum, the Geological Survey, e.e., and on motion of General Sherman it was resolved that the Board of Regeuts of the Smithsonian Institutor recognition to Congress to enlarge the National Museum as a properly to exhibit the mineral, geological properly to exhibit the mineral, seedogmat and other collections already on hand and increasing every year, by the erection of a fire-proof building on the southwest corner of the present reservation, similar in atyle to the present National Muschen, and they request an appropriation of \$300,000 therefor, to be expended under the direction of the agents of the institu-

COURT OF ALABAMA CLAIMS Washington, Jan. 17 .- The Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims held its first session for business to-day, the six-months interval since its organization, which the law requires as notice to claimants, having expired on the 14th Inst The Court announced that for the convenience of air concerned, cases represented by the same counsel would be grouped and considered together or consecutively; also that the establishment of a general fact such as the sailing of a Confederate cruiser or the destruction of a ve seel in one instance would be sufficient for air other cases pending rathe court.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 .- The President sent

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Boger S. Green, of Washington Territory, to be Chief-Justice of Washington Territory,
Joseph Wasson, of California, to be United States Consul at San Baas, Mexico.

Postmasters.—Alfred L. Skinner, at Buckshot, Me.; William H. Emery, at Fairfield, Me.; George E. Gaffield, at Bradford, Vt.; Sammel S. Gleason, at Watertown, Mass.; John G. Latta, at Newton, Mass.; Josiah Pickett, at Worcester, Mass.; Josiah F. Murphy, at Nautucket, Mass.; John S. Fay, at Mariboro, Mass.; John S. Fay, at Mariboro, Mass.; Jeremiah H. Bardell, at East Hampton, Mass.; Benjamin W. Mays, Turner's Fails, Mass.; Joseph R. Clark, Milford, Conn.; George P. Joanson, Mexico, N. Y.; George Hartnagle, Lyons, N. Y.; Allen H. Hoffman, Red Hook, N. Y.; William H. Loppy, Vineland, N. J.; Williamson Graham, Roolester, Penn.; Mary E. Imbrie, Beaver, Penn.; Renben P. Janvier, New Castle, Det; Thomas M. Robertson, Brazil, Ind.; George Sanderson, Pintsfield, Ill; Alouzo E. Raynes, Yreka, Cal.; John M. Ormsby, Chico, Cal.; William C. Hopping, Sacramento, Cal.; Milton R. Moore, Salida, Cal.; James P. Newcomb, San Autonio, Texas; William H. Waterbury, Augusta, Wis.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 17 1992 The Board of Supervising Inspectors of steam vessels began their annual meeting to-day in Corcoran Building. The Board, after organizing, adjourned until tomorrow, The President will probably send a message to Congress in a day or two suggesting certain cicrical amendments in the Civil Service Reform bill in reference to the employment of the chief examiner provided for in that

Up to the close of busines, to-day, United States called onds had been redeemed at the Treasury as follows: Under the 114th call, \$14,753,300; the 115th, \$15,444,700; the 116th, \$2,558,850; the 117th, \$20,704,300; the 118th, \$12,250,250; the 119th, \$10,193,800.

The Attorney-General has prepared a report to the President on the case of Charles Shaw (colored), con-victed of the murder of his sister on January 16, 1881,

CIVIL ENGINEERS IN SESSION. ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers was begun yesterday at 10 a. m., at the house of the society, No. 127 East Twentythird st. Among those present at the day and evening sessions were W. P. Shinn, E. P. North, General ing sessions were W. P. Shinn, E. P. North, General George S. Green, George S. Green, jr., A. P. Boller, Theodore Cooper, John Bogart, W. G. Hamilton, T. Eggleston, C. E. Emery, G. H. Frost, S. H. Shreve, C. H. Fisher, J. Lockwood, A. R. Wolft, T. E. Sickels, Charles Macdonald, S. S. Haight, J. P. Davis, D. Mee, Stanfler, F. A. Calkins, and Arthur Maey, of New-York; W. H. Paine, C. C. Martin, L. L. Euck, E. B. Noyes, and F. C. Colliagwood, of Brooklyn; S. M. Gray, of Providence; D. McComb, of Washington, D. C.; John B. Jervis, of Rome, N. Y.; W. W. Walker, of Hannbal, Mo.; O. E. Michaells, of Philadelphia; R. L. Harris, of Portsmonth, N. H.; G. H. Bisbop, of Muldelcown, Conn.; Professor De Volson Wood, of Hoboken; Benjamin nthoades, of Ningara Fails; T. Ely, of Altoona, Pa., T. W. P. Jousson, of Oswego; J. Osgood, of Milton, Mass.; J. G. Van Horns, L. B. Ward, and C. D. Ward, of Jersey City; M. M. Fidd, of Boston; C. E. Goad, of Montreal; J. W. Breon, of Danbury, Conn.; and J. James R. Croes, of Yonkers.

The election of the following officers was announced: Charles Paine, president; John Bogart, secretary and librarian; J. James R. Croes, treasurer; and G. S. Green, jr., J. P. Davis, William Mctealf, W. E. Merrill, and W. G. Hamitton, directors. The Board of Directors, the treasurer and the Finance Committee made reports, while the special committee on a uniform system of tests of cements, and on the preservation of timber, reported progress and were continued. The special committee on an inform system of tests of cements, and on the preservation of timber, reported progress and were continued. The special committee on an inform system of tests of cements, and coal an international congress to consider the subject, and recommended the calling of a convention George S. Green, George S. Green, jr., A. P. Boller,

action of Congress in authorizing the President to call an international congress to consider the subject, and recommended the calling of a convention as soon as possible to determine upon a standard of time that would be the best for the interests of North America. The "Norman" medal for the last year was awarded to A. Fteley and F. P. Stearns, of Boston, for a joint paper upon "The Flow of the Water of Sudbury River." Several amendments to the constitution were made, and a paper by William P. Shinn on "Increased Efficiency of Kailways for the Transportation of Freight," which was read before the society recently, was discussed

Papers upon the subject by John B. Jervis and Charles Faine were read by the secretary. Mr. Jervis thought that improvement in rails and in road bed must go together. The weight a steel rail could bed must go together. The weight a steel rail could carry depended hargely upon the quality of the roadbed. He spoke of the advances that had been made in using to better advantage the adhesion of the locular motive wheels to rails and cited as a proof of the improved efficiency of railroad transpertation the gradual reduction in camal toils that had taken place till the waterways of New-York had been made free. Mr. Pame in his paper discussed mainly the detection of ears at stations and sidings. He made free. Mr. Paine in his paper discussed mainly the detention of cars at stations and sidings. He thought that an assessment of 20 cents a day for the detention of a car would do much to do away with the evil. He admitted, however, that the habits of business men would be against paying such an assessment, and that there were many other obstacles to carrying out the plan, several of which he to carrying out the plan, several of which he

to carrying out the plan, several of which he discussed.

At the evening session the discussion became more informal and short speeches were made by C. E. Emery, C. H. Fisher, O. Chanute, M. N. Fotney, R. L. Harris and others, Mr. Emery thought that enginers could be instructed to advantage so that they could get through many tight places by relying upon adhesion of the wheels and a steady pressure from the boiler. Mr. Fisher, who is emef-engineer of the New-York Central, Railrond, described a reduction of grade on both sides of the Kechester station by which \$70,000 a yen was saved to the company. Mr. Chanute, the chief-engineer of the Eric Railrond, said that the practice or that road showed that consolidation engines and long trains were more economical than short trains and the old engines. They had increased the average number of cars in a train from twenty-three to thirty-eight, instead of increasing accidents by the breaking of trains, such accidents had actually been decreased by strengthening the connections of the cars. W. P. Shinn, whose paper was being considered, thought that the connectial departments to frailroads made a serious mistake in placing those who had come up through the office as clerks in the management. The commercial departments thought only of securing an increase in freight and so in gross-carnings. They should remember that the railroads really wanted not carnings and not gross. gross-earnings. They should remember that the railroads really wanted net earnings and not gross. The discussion was postnoned, and it was decided to invite railroad managers to take part in it.

The society to-day will visit the Frie Basin, the Brooklyn Bridge, which they will cross, the Mills Building, in Broad et., and the New-York Steam Heating Company, at No. 174 Greenwich st.

ACCIDENT TO A FRENCH STEAMER.

The agents of the French Transatlantic Steams ship Company yesterday received a dispatch from London with regard to an accident to the steamship Picardie of that line. The vessel had lost her run-der and was sighted in tow of the steamship Labrador of the same line on Saturday last, in latitude 49° north, longitude 22° west. The Picardie sailed from here on December 21, for Havre, with a ceneral cargo, it being her arst trip to Havre since she was taken from the mediterraneau trade. She will be repaired upon arrival in Havre and will be placed on the new line to Mexico. The Labrador sailed from this port on January 3, for Havre, with freight and passengers.

THE OLD GUARD IN ITS GLORY.

The members of the Old Guard, in all the glory of bright uniforms, will welcome their friends at the Academy of Music this evening on the occasion of their manual reception and bal. Nearly all the boxes have been sold by the treasurer and at the Armery, st Fifth ave. ad Fourteenta-st. In the proseenium boxes will be G- | Sanler and staff, the veterans of the 7th officers of the Navy, and Briga-Regiment. in Honorabies, o dier-General S. R. Smith and staff, of Connecticut, Proscentium boxes will also be occupied by Rufus Hatch, H. Copinger, Mrs. Egbert Guerasey, Joseph Naylor and T. B. itand. Among other occupants of boxes will be General Libyd Aspinwall, R. Lambeer, H. L. Faris, & Dunesn Sniffln, Valentine G. Mott, General Brownell and staff, Colonel Dunley and staff, Colonel Laird and Judge Gedney. Among the guests who have necepied lavitations are General Barnum, General Roome, General Duryea, General Fluzycalt and staff, Gaptain Erben, Colonel Austin, Judges of the Supreme Court, Consuls-General residing in the city and officers and celegations from numerous militar, occapitations. It is expected that 2,000 unitorins will be in line in the march at 11 p. m. The decorations will be handsome. Proscentium boxes will also be occupied by Rufus Hatch,